

BRAINERD DAILY DISPATCH

Volume 9, No. 35

BRAINERD, MINN., WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1909

Price Two Cents

AN UNEXPECTED BURST OF SPEED

Exhibited by the Conference on the Tariff Bill

SCHEDULES AND FREE LIST

First Consideration of Them Has Been Completed—Actual Struggle Over the Important Differences Between the House and Senate Will Now Be Opened in Earnest—Lobbyists Throng Corridor of Conference Room.

Washington, July 14.—An unexpected burst of speed was exhibited by the tariff conferees and the first consideration of the bill was completed. This includes all of the schedules and the free list.

As a result when the next session begins the actual struggle over the important differences between the house and the senate will be opened in earnest. Thus far all of these questions involving raw materials, such as iron ore and other metals, wool, cotton, hides, and numerous other articles, which have been the subjects of heated disputes, have been put over after a very brief discussion held for the purpose of determining the temper of the representatives of the two branches of congress.

The bill again will be taken up in the numerical order of the amendments, which means that the chemical schedule will be the first to be acted upon. This schedule comprises the various kinds of paints, of which lead is the basis, and these give promises of a stubborn fight.

By passing over the cotton and woolen schedules without taking up any of the amended paragraphs, and skipping the disputed points connected with the rates on lumber in the wood schedule, the tariff conferees were able to dispose of about 400 amendments. This number, however, includes subjects that were settled tentatively on Monday and Saturday.

Many important subjects, such as the house drawback feature of the alcohol paragraph, the rates on oil-cloth, and the various items under the head of lithographs, were submitted to subconferees. The treasury experts who helped the senate finance committee in its consideration of the bill are assisting the conferees in gathering information about these subjects.

The conferees are making every effort to prevent the advance publication of decisions reached by the conferees, regardless of how unimportant are the questions determined.

The corridors about the conference room in the senate office building are about as thickly peopled with representatives of special interests, and lobbyists generally, as they were when the bill was in the house and senate committees.

PRESENTED BY WICKERSHAM

Corporation Tax Amendment Discussed at Cabinet Meeting.

Washington, July 14.—For the second time in its young life, the administration-nurtured corporation tax amendment was subjected to close scrutiny at a cabinet session. It was introduced by Attorney General Wickersham and the members of the president's cabinet recognized it in spite of the disfigurement it had received during its brief visit to the senate.

The attorney general had provided for the abused prodigal new raiment similar to that which it wore on its first journey beyond the White House. The 2 per cent tax on net earnings had been reduced to 1 per cent, and other changes were made which convinced the president that it would be safe to let the youngster venture once more to Capitol Hill and test its welcome.

Although fully equipped for the journey the distinguished sponsors of the amendment have decided to keep it under their sheltering care until the tariff conferees have proceeded far enough to give the corporation tax features the glad hand, and especially until the defenders of the measure have been consulted. Therefore it will remain with Attorney General Wickersham until the conferees are about ready to report.

Bomb Found in Stovepipe.

Duluth, July 14.—An attempt to wreck the home of Mrs. Marvin of Babbitt by dynamite was discovered. The kitchen stovepipe did not draw and an investigation disclosed the bomb. Mrs. Marvin is separated from her husband, who resides at McKinley. She does not know who could have designs on her life.

Peace Again Established.

Washington, July 14.—Official confirmation of the report that peace had been re-established at Barranquilla, Colombia, reached the state department from Paxton Hibben, the American charge d'affaires at Bogota. The blockade established there has been raised and Magdalena river traffic has been resumed.

FAVORABLE TO HER HUSBAND

Testimony Given by Evelyn Nesbit Thaw.

NOT COMPELLED TO ANSWER

Court Holds That Witness Need Not Reply to Questions Asked by the Deputy Attorney General, Who Sought to Have Her Admit That Harry Thaw Had Threatened Her Life When She Visited Him.

White Plains, N. Y., July 14.—Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, as pretty as ever, petulant and school-girlish, and dressed in the familiar blue which she affected so much during the trial of her husband, Harry K. Thaw, for the murder of Stanford White, was on the stand for more than an hour before Justice Mills in the supreme court here, subpoenaed by the state in its fight to keep Thaw in the asylum for the criminal insane at Matteawan.

Detective Sergeant Charles McNulty gave testimony showing the peculiar actions of Mr. O'Donnell, when he was informed in a mysterious note that his client was in danger at the hotel.

"O'Donnell met me in Captain Bryan's office," said McNulty. "We got a taxicab and O'Donnell directed the driver to go to 474 La Salle avenue. I asked him why he was going to the house first. He said he wanted to make sure that Ella was not at home. He showed us the note saying she was being killed at the hotel. Then we went to O'Donnell's office and then to the hotel.

"O'Donnell told me to go in and see if Miss Gingles was there. I asked the clerk and he said no one by that name was there. We drove back to the station. Captain O'Brien met us and told us to go back to the hotel as Ella was in the bathroom.

"On the way back to the hotel, O'Donnell said that there was a man at French Lick who was employing Miss Barrette and Mrs. Kenyon as procuresses. He said the man was Tom Taggart, I believe.

"When we got to the hotel we found Ella on the bed. She was excited and scratched a bit. O'Donnell leaned over her and put his arms around her and called her 'dearie'."

The witness then testified that he examined the bathroom and found the transom covered with dust, showing that no one could have crawled over it, as alleged by Miss Gingles.

GOVERNOR JOHNSON OF MINNESOTA ILL

May Have to Undergo Another Operation.

St. Paul, July 14.—An operation may be necessary in the near future to prevent the recurrence of attacks of indigestion to which Governor Johnson has been subject for several years. The governor is laid up with one of these attacks and he said that he believed that sooner or later he would have to have another operation.

Governor Johnson was at Green Lake, Minn., Friday and Saturday of last week lecturing at the Chautauqua and the irregular hours and unusual diet necessitated by the travel and dining at strange places upset his stomach. He was at his office Monday although he was slightly indisposed, but Tuesday morning at 3 o'clock, the pain became so severe that a physician had to be called. He is feeling better, although he still feels some pain.

Governor Johnson has been operated upon by the Mayos at Rochester twice. The first operation for appendicitis did not relieve his bowel trouble and he had another attack shortly afterward. There still seems to be some trouble near the appendix and the governor believes that another operation will be necessary before he will be free from the trouble.

The governor was slated for a lecture at Kalamazoo, Mich., Friday of this week, but he wired canceling the date. He expects to go to Seattle with his staff on July 28, to be at the exposition on Minnesota day, Aug. 3.

The governor will probably call an extra session of the legislature next fall for the purpose of ratifying the income tax amendment which congress has submitted.

Woman Dies of Injuries.

Minneapolis, July 14.—Mrs. W. C. Haney, twenty-three years old, was fatally burned late Monday night, when a lighted gasoline stove exploded in her home. The woman was rushed to St. Mary's hospital, where she died several hours later. In an attempt to save his wife, Mr. Haney was severely burned and was removed to the hospital. His injuries will not prove fatal.

Of Course they're going

They are bound to. It is just as one woman said today, "Those prices are almost to good to be true." Yet it is true. No profit for us, we assure you—a loss most certainly but you know our plan to close all out each year even tho we lose. See the suits in the window and remember that

\$37.50, \$35.00, \$30.00 and \$25.00 suits sell at \$12.50.
\$21.00, \$20.00, \$19.00 and \$17.50 suits sell at \$9.98.

"MICHAEL'S"

GIRL COMMITTED SUICIDE

Believed Her Escort Drowned in Trying to Save Her.

Sturgis, Mich., July 14.—That Mary Loretta Davey, the Chicago girl whose body was found floating in Klinger lake seven miles west of here, ended her life by leaping into the water during a fit of despondency due to ill health, is the theory generally accepted by the authorities of St. Joseph county and by the campers about the lake where the tragedy occurred. Searchers failed to recover the body of Claud Hunt, the young farmer who is believed to have been drowned in an effort to save the girl, and this fact led some among the campers to incline to the belief that Hunt may have been able to reach shore. This, however, is seemingly refuted by the fact, as stated by Hunt's brother, that the young man could not swim. Hunt's hat and coat were found floating near the shore of the lake and some distance from where the tragedy is believed to have occurred.

The body of the dead girl was taken to Chicago, her father having arrived at the lake. No inquest was held, the authorities believing that there was no question but that death was caused by drowning. Miss Davey never met Hunt until she went with him on the fatal ride.

Langford Defeats Haynes.

Pittsburg, July 14.—Sam Langford of Boston and John Haynes, better known as Klondike, of Chicago fought six rounds to a draw at the Bijou theater here. Klondike took the count of nine six times during the bout. The popular opinion gave the fight to Langford, although the law allows no decision.

SAMMIS ELECTED EXALTED RULER

Iowa Man Honored by Grand Lodge of Elks.

the present grand exalted ruler, were drawn.

In a statement regarding the publication of a letter he had written to Sammis, Mr. Holland complained that unfairness had been shown in not giving out the entire contents of the letter, but only such portions as made it appear that he had endorsed the candidacy of Sammis.

The only other contest was over the office of grand exalted lecturing knight. Harry Walter of Philadelphia and J. D. Jones of Scranton, Pa., were nominated.

Detroit was selected as the place for holding the reunion in 1910.

In the annual report of Grand Exalted Ruler Holland, the matter of establishing an orphanage for the children of deceased Elks is submitted to the grand lodge without recommendation.

Hazardous.

Life Insurance Agent (filling out application)—Your general health is good, is it not?

Applicant—Never had a sick day in my life.

Agent—Um! You do not contemplate entering upon any hazardous undertaking, I suppose?

Applicant—Well, yes; I am afraid I do. I am going to get married next Wednesday.—London Answers.

Women Bandits at Minneapolis.

Minneapolis, June 14.—Two women bandits, armed with revolvers, held up two men under the Washington avenue viaduct, securing \$86. The holdups made a quick escape, but two women answering their description were arrested a half hour later by the police and were identified by the men. They gave the names of Mary Walker and Rose Brown.

DEERWOOD! DEERWOOD! DEERWOOD!

The business center of the Cuyuna Range.

THE CUYUNA RANGE TOWNSITE CO.

Has just completed a plat

THE FIRST ADDITION TO DEERWOOD

and plats and prices can be seen at the office of

J. H. Krekelberg

Room 202, Citizens State Bank Block

Lumber Yards, 1 Saw Mill, Churches, School Facilities and Bank

Right in the heart of the new mining districts

All Roads Lead to Deerwood

G. D. LaBAR, President
G. W. HOLLAND, Vice President
F. A. FARRAR, Cashier
GEO. H. BROWN, Ass't. Cashier

CAPITAL \$50,000
SURPLUS \$50,000



A. F. GROVES, M. D.
Practice Limited to
Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat
GLASSES FITTED CORRECTLY
OFFICE WALVERMAN BLOCK

THE DAILY DISPATCH

By Ingersoll & Wieland

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Month Forty Cents
One Year, strictly in advance, Four Dollars

Office in Dispatch Building on 6th St., opposite the Post Office.

Entered at the post-office at Brainerd Minn., as second class matter.

UNION MAIL CO.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1909.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES

Weeks repairs Bicycles. 307 6th S. of Awnings! Awnings! at D. M. Clark & Co. 234tf. C. A. Neumann came in from Deerwood today.

J. L. Smith came up from Minneapolis on the 1:20 train.

Store your stoves and household goods with D. M. Clark & Co. 151tf

George Donant left today noon for Bottineau, N. D., where he will remain about three months on business.

Weeks repairs lawnmowers. 307 6th S.

The park board has been having the grass mowed in Gregory park and is having the trees trimmed up this week.

Phone D. M. Clark & Co., to get your lawn mower repaired and sharpened. Satisfaction guaranteed. 251tf

Miss Mamie McGary, daughter of Hon. P. H. McGary of Walker, was in Brainerd today on her way to Chicago to visit friends.

Mrs. J. P. Anderson and her sister, Miss Erickson, of Superior, were down from Mr. Anderson's summer home at Hubert today.

D. M. Clark & Co. the oldest establishment house in the city. Goods sold on easy terms. 251tf

J. H. Lichlighter, of River Falls, Wis., arrived in Brainerd today on business and will visit in Deerwood before returning.

Dr. Camp and Earl Dennis took the former's launch to Mission yesterday and returned on the noon train from Merrifield today.

Orne sells rugs on easy payments at the Singer store. 251tf

Miss Edna Baker left today noon for Chinook, Mont., and other western points. Fred DuBois accompanied her as far as Staples.

D. M. Clark & Co. have a new method of putting rubber tires on go-carts. 251tf

Mrs. E. Thom, of St. Paul, left for her home today after having visited at the home of her brother, Wm. Marx for a couple of weeks.

W. B. Jones, of Sylvan, came down from Walker today accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Carni and children, of that place, who will visit in Sylvan.

Rev. W. H. Bunting of Pequot, and Rev. Charles Fox Davis of this city, went to Ft. Ripley today and will hold services there tonight, returning on the late train.

For a good investment BUY A Lot at Deerwood, Minn. For sale by J. H. Krekelberg, 202 Citizens Bank Bldg. Phone 210. 13-14

H. A. Hanson, of Chisholm, a laundryman of 12 years experience, has arrived in the city and taken the position of working foreman in the Laurel steam laundry.

The remains of Louis Larson, who died at a local hospital, were shipped to Underwood, Otter Tail county today for interment. The deceased was an employee of the Northern Pacific railway.

W. R. O'Hern, who was in charge from the state examiner's office at the time of Northern Pacific bank reorganization a few years ago, was in the city last night shaking hands with friends.

D. M. Clark & Co.'s new stock to wall paper just arrived. Price 10¢ to 35¢ double roll. 251tf

Er. and Mrs. C. E. Cole left today noon for New York city, Patterson, N. J., and other eastern points for a month's visit. They expect to stop a day in Washington, and visit other points of interest.

There will be a regular meeting of the Commercial club Wednesday evening. There is business of importance to come before the club and a full attendance is desired. 342

Felix Graham has rented the room in the Fitger block, formerly occupied by the Citizen's State bank building and is opening up a harness store. His son James Graham will be in charge of the business and Charles Coenan a harness maker of many years experience will have charge of the mechanical end of the institution. They are fitting the room up in good shape and it will make a neat shop.

Buy a lot in Deerwood on the instalment plan. For terms see J. H. Krekelberg, Citizens Bank Building. 22tf

The following named pupils of the rural schools are entitled to receive diplomas of graduation from the 8th grade, according to the report of County Superintendent J. A. Wilson to the state superintendent: Dwight W. Curo, Mamie Rachiff, Fred Rush, District No. 66, Jenkins; Edward Nelson, Laura Young, District No. 4, Brainerd; Arden Clute, District No. 8; Nellie Swanson, District No. 9, Esther Brisbane, District No. 16, Ft. Ripley; Marjorie Young, District No. 11, Bay Lake; Theo. Bloomquist, District No. 72, Woods.

Ladies Shirt Waists 19c.

Ladies 50c Corsets 19c.

Ladies \$1.00 Corsets 49c.

8c, 10c, 15c Percales 5c.

These are some Clearance Sale Prices at B. Kaatz & Son. 3512

The stock of goods formerly owned by the Brainerd Lumber & Mercantile Co., or C. N. Sonnesyn & Co. is being sold at public auction at the Mahlum block to satisfy the demands of the creditors. The stock is in the hands of the Northwestern Jobbers' Credit Association and Theo. Fugelde, of St. Paul is in charge of the stock and the sale. Merchandise brokers and others from all over the state will be here as the stock amounts to about \$20,000 and the sale has been well advertised through trade channels. It is not known, of course, whether the stock will be shipped away or closed out here.

Jacob Schmidt's bottle beer is delicious. We have the agency. Order a case. Telephone 164 John Coates Liquor Co.

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MAKING FIREWORKS.

Some Pyrotechnic Products Must Dry in the Open Air.

TRYING FOR NEW DESIGNS.

Staffs of Artists Continually Devising Color Schemes to Be Worked Out in Fire—The Construction of the Set Pieces—Work of the Chemists.

The first step in manufacturing fireworks is the making of the cases, or shells, as the cylinders or other receptacles in which the explosives and the chemicals are placed are called. Practically all of these are made of innumerable sheets of tissue paper pasted and rolled together until the thickness required is attained. Most of these cases are made by machinery and are delivered as wanted to the places where they are to be filled or charged with the materials that have been prepared. All the charging is done by machinery except in the big shells that throw forth sets of stars of varying colors. In these each "star" has to be placed in a certain position so as to explode in just the right way at the proper instant.

Out of doors in pleasant weather the long lines of fuse—"quick match" they are called—are made. These are wound on reels six or seven feet across. Their basis is loose cotton cord covered with various highly inflammable chemicals. "Quick match," roman candles and a number of other pyrotechnic products cannot be dried by artificial heat. They must lie in the open air until the moisture used in mixing the chemicals evaporates.

All the year around the artists on the staff of the pyrotechnic manufacturers are taxing their brains designing color schemes to be worked out in fire. Outside of the big set pieces, which are much in vogue, a great deal of attention is given to rockets, bombs and rocket bombs, of which there are innumerable kinds. When the artist has evolved some striking color effect he turns over his painting to the chemists, whose task it is to combine various combustible ingredients so as to reproduce what the painter has put on his canvas. The race between the art department and the staff chemists is unending. It is the boast of the chemists that they can duplicate in their burning colors any combination of paints that can be presented to them.

These colors are imparted by the heated vapors of certain metals. Sodium, for instance, gives a yellow light, calcium red, strontium crimson and barium green. The number of chemicals, common and rare, employed in the manufacture of fireworks is prodigious. Take blue stars, for instance. These are commonly produced by a combination of chlorate of potash, calomel, sulphuret of copper, oxychloride of copper, dextrin, stearin, black oxide of copper, copper filings and sal ammoniac.

Every fireworks manufacturer has his carefully guarded trade secrets. Pyrotechnics in its various branches and as a whole is taught in no university, and there is little printed literature on the subject.

The construction of the set pieces, especially if they are large, is a huge task. First the artist draws the picture. It is complete in every detail of outline and shade of color. This is marked off into equal squares, each of which represents a square foot in the actual reproduction in fire. Sections of light boards, say, 20 by 25 feet are built and laid flat on the ground, and rectangles a foot square are marked thereon. On the section is outlined the picture that the artist has made, with the different colors indicated in their proper groupings. Loose over this is built a checkerboard framework of light lathe. Then come men with strips of rattan. They tack these to the framework, following exactly every line that has been indicated on the boards below, leaving practically a fine line drawing in rattan.

Then come men with thousands of big pins—ordinary pins, but about an inch long. These are set in the rattan an inch apart. These are followed by other men, who cut the heads off the pins. After this comes a gang of men with bundles of little fireworks, two inches long by one-quarter to three-quarters inches in diameter, in varying colors or combinations of color to correspond with the original drawing. These are called "gerbes." When ignited they emit sheaves of fire. These are stuck on the pins and glued, each shade of color in its proper place along the framework.

After this has been done another gang comes with hundreds of feet of "quick match" and connects all these thousands of "gerbes" together. Loose ends are left here and there for firing when the piece is in place ready to be set off. Then these sections are hoisted into their proper positions, and after infinite labor everything is ready for the wonderful delight to the eye, which may last between one and four minutes. So swiftly does the fire run from "gerbe" to "gerbe" through this "quick match" that the biggest "picture" that is usually shown will be flame in every part in three seconds.

There is said to be little or no danger about firing these set pieces or even in setting off the bombs that explode with such fearsome noise. The ends of the "quick match," where the "port fire" is applied by the men who do the igniting, are carefully timed so that they have plenty of chance to get out of the way.—New York Press.

Without a friend the world is a wilderness.—Latin Proverb

DRUG DREAMS.

Queer Visions Conjured Up in the Brains of Daring Experimenters.

An experimenter with the Mexican drug mescal is rewarded by many and varied visions. Before him flit myriads of dainty butterfly forms, glistening, iridescent, fibrous wings of insects, revolving vessels on whose highly polished concave surface of mother-of-pearl many strange and vivid hues play. There are elaborate sweetmeats in endless and appetizing variety and living arabesques of gorgeous hues and superhuman design.

He may take up a pen for the purpose of making notes, but will find himself unable to use it. A pencil, however, proves easy of manipulation. As he writes his paper is covered with a soft golden light, and his hands, seen indirectly, appear bronzed, scaled, fantastically pigmented and flushed with red.

Tiring of the visions, he may light the gas, which immediately fills the room with a glorious radiance, while wonderfully colored shadows of red, green and violet flit here and there. Generally, it is said, no feeling of depression or physical discomfort follows the dream.

A medical experimenter in Kentucky soon after taking a large dose of hashish began to feel very excited; a feeling of inner joyousness possessed him; all fatigue seemed banished forever, and his mind ran riot, one bizarre idea after another rapidly passing through his mind. Later his brain appeared to split in two parts, one of which urged him to the performance of comic gestures, while the other as insistently hinted at impending death and suggested restraint and instant medical advice.

While waiting for a doctor he experienced alternate spells of lucidity and periods when all connections between himself and the outside world seemed to be severed, when a chaos of disjointed ideas and wild reveries obsessed him. The duration of these latter periods was never longer than two minutes, but each seemed an eternity. It appeared a hopeless task to follow the minute hand of his watch during its infinite round; long before the sixty seconds had elapsed he gave up the stupendous task in deep despair. The departure of the doctor synchronized with the return of the feeling of impending death, now most horribly intense.

He imagined himself surrounded by grotesque, menacing, cruel visaged monsters. He felt himself expanding, dilating, dissolving into space, as he ascended steep precipices, covered with Brobdignagian creatures something like lizards, overhanging enormous abysses, the while he was overwhelmed by a horrible, rending, unutterable despair.—Detroit News-Tribune.

MAKING GOLD LEAF.

The Metal Is Beaten For Hours by Men, Then Finished by Girls.

In one of the downtown business streets may be seen sticking from one of the upper windows a massive arm and hand, the hand grasping a huge hammer and the whole sign gilded. It is the sign of the gold beaters' establishment, where thousands of the gold sheets are turned out after having been packed by girls.

Gold leaf is packed more by the aid of the breath than by the hands. The operation of transferring a sheet of almost transparent gold leaf from one place to another is so delicate that it is possible to do it only by a light puff of the breath. It takes most girls six weeks to acquire this knack, and some girls are never able to acquire it.

The gold reaches the beaters first in wide bars or nuggets and has to be weighed, melted and made into inch wide ribbons before anything else is done. The ribbon is then cut into inch squares and beaten with a hammer wielded by a man. When each leaf has been beaten thin it is transferred to a mold, where it is beaten four hours more. The beating is done with a wooden hammer weighing from seven to eighteen pounds, on a sheepskin cushion, which rests on a granite block. The gold used for beating is usually 22 or 23 carats fine. A little alloy of copper or silver is added to make it spread. It would be impossible, the beaters say, to handle perfectly pure gold.

After the gold has been beaten it is handed over to the girls, who lift the unshaped leaf from the mold with a pair of wooden pinchers, flatten it out on a sheepskin cushion by gently blowing on it, cut it to a perfect square, replace it between the leaves of the book and flatten it out with the breath. There are twenty-five leaves in a book, and a skilled girl can pack seventy books in a day, for which she gets from 2½ to 3 cents a book.—New York Times.

Logical Result.

On the notice board of a church near Manchester the other day the following announcements appeared together: A potato pie supper will be held on Saturday evening. Subject for Sunday evening, "A Night of Agony."—Manchester Guardian.

In Later Years.

"We," remarked the young married woman, "try to see how few quarrels we can have in a year."

"We," said the old married woman, "try to see how few cooks."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

She Does.

Suffragette—We believe that a married woman should get a man's wages. Married Man—Well, judging from my own experience, she does.—Boston Transcript.

PASSING OF CUSHMAN

Quaint Sayings of the Representative From Washington.

WITTIEST OF CONGRESSMEN.

Never at Loss For a Reply—His First Speech on River and Harbor Bill Filled the House With Roars—Rose From Water Boy to High Place.

Francis W. Cushman, representative in congress from Tacoma, Wash., who recently died in New York, attained two distinctions while in congress. One he claimed as his right by nature, that he was the homeliest man there, and the second he was accorded unanimously, that he was the wittiest.

There had long been the claim that Frank Marion Eddy of Minnesota was the homeliest man in the hall. Walking down the aisle one day, Cushman claimed the speaker's attention and after a spread eagle speech that might have prefaced any subject he turned toward Eddy and said: "Look us over—compare this face with that (pointing to Eddy) and tell me am I not the homeliest?"

Having succeeded to the seat made vacant by James Hamilton Lewis, the members were anxious to see what "Jim Ham's" successor was like. They saw six feet of dangling, slim manhood, a sober, gloomy exterior, with clothing hanging limp and ill fitting.

They gazed at him for a moment and then, bursting into a laugh, some one said, "Great heavens, do they raise anything but freaks in Washington?" To which Cushman replied drawlingly, "Well, we try to keep pace with the rest of this great country, sir."

When the river and harbor bill was being discussed and most of the members had hidden themselves in the cloakrooms Cushman arose to speak. No one paid much attention for awhile. Suddenly some listener awoke the house with a roar of laughter. Five minutes later the seats were filled with listeners to one of the wittiest speeches ever delivered there.

J. Adam Bede, who had a reputation for humor, was once followed in one of his wittiest speeches by Cushman, who said:

"After listening to Mr. Bede's speech I am forced to the conclusion that my folks subscribed to the same almanac that his did."

After Secretary Hitchcock resigned from the interior department Cushman made a speech in which he said, "When the news of Mr. Hitchcock's retirement was sent out there was not a dry throat west of the Mississippi."

Telling of his going to congress he said, "I crept noiselessly into the hall, oppressed by the vast gobs of statesmanship I knew were to be found on every hand—conscious of my own unworthiness except as to the matter of depulchritude, where I knew I was supreme."

Now and then Cushman essayed to fay the methods of the house. On one occasion he said, "A man who introduces a bill here puts his manhood in his pocket and goes trotting down the aisle to the speaker's room—or the bill dies."

Sereno Payne, who, then as now, was chairman of the committee on ways and means, came in for a special drubbing at Cushman's hands in that speech, as did General Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio and John Dalzell, the speaker's Republican colleagues on the committee on rules. It was in that speech that Mr. Cushman gave his famous explanation of why he was so thin.

"I have behind me an honest but infurated constituency," he said, "half a million worthy, honest, patriotic people, who are demanding and rightfully, that I secure certain needed legislation for them. That is the pressure on me from the rear. Then, in this house, whenever I try to secure consideration of the matters in which my people are interested I run up against the stone wall that surrounds the speaker and the committee on rules. That is the pressure in front. And I tell you frankly that between the two I have become thinner than a canceled postage stamp. That is what is the matter with me."

One of Cushman's first speeches made a hit in the house. In lamenting the panic of 1893 he said that his constituents were so impoverished by the hard times that they had to live on clams washed ashore until their stomachs rose and fell with the tide. Here are a few of Cushman's epigrams:

"A great many of our citizens seem to be possessed of the desire to live on the installment plan—too many live swiftly, too few properly."

"There are too many of us Americans who would rather ride in a mortgaged automobile, run with borrowed gasoline, than walk in the path of honorable obscurity."

The career of Cushman was typically American and as typically western. He was born in Iowa in 1867, got a village schooling, and, with all his earthly possessions in a small sized handkerchief, he tied the corners loosely across the top and made for the boundless west. He landed in Washington and became a water boy for a railroad. Next he was a section hand, then a laborer, later a cowboy in Wyoming, a cook in a lumber camp, a lumberman, a sawmill hand and later a farmer.

For five years, when times were hardest and fees few and smallest, he was a lawyer in Tama.

WOLGAST DEFEATS NELSON

Milwaukee Fighter Whips Light-weight Champion.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 14.—Ad Wolgast of Milwaukee, despite the fact that he weighed five pounds less than Battling Nelson, gave the "Durable Dane" a thorough whipping in a ten-round bout before the Pacific Athletic club.

After an even first round Wolgast waded in and had the advantage in six of the remaining nine rounds. The champion did not have a single round in his favor, an even break being the very best he could get.

Wolgast fought the champion at his own game and beat him decisively. Nelson's face was badly swollen and blood streamed from his nose and mouth at the close of the fight. Wolgast was practically unmarked.

It was a terrific fight from the start and it was not until the ninth and tenth rounds that Wolgast succeeded in stopping Nelson's steady rushes. Nelson was a badly worried man in several stages of the fight.

ATTEMPTS END IN FAILURE

Orville Wright Vainly Tries to Maneuver His Aeroplane.

Washington, July 14.—Orville Wright made two unsuccessful attempts to maneuver his aeroplane in the air at Fort Myer. The small area of the field and the unfavorable direction of the light wind blowing at the time were largely responsible for the failure of both flights attempted.

The machine rose from the ground on both occasions, but the aviator was obliged to make the turn at the end of the drill field before the "flying speed" had been attained. Greater speed is required for making turns than for straightaway flights and Mr. Wright was compelled to come to earth because of lack of speed when he attempted to make the turn. On the last attempt a cross-piece connecting the two skids was broken.

Five Deaths From Heat.

Philadelphia, July 14.—Another hot spell, such as was experienced in this city a fortnight ago, caused five deaths here. Four of the victims were children. The maximum temperature was 90 degrees and the highest humidity 79.

RESULTS ON THE DIAMOND

National League.

At Brooklyn, 0; Pittsburgh, 3. At New York, 8; Cincinnati, 4. At Philadelphia, 1; St. Louis, 3. At Boston, 2; Chicago, 3. Second game—Boston, 0; Chicago, 8.

American League.

At Detroit, 3; Washington, 0. At Cleveland, 1; Philadelphia, 0—ten innings.

At St. Louis, 5; Boston, 6. Second game—St. Louis, 1; Boston, 7. At Chicago, 1; New York, 5. Second game—Chicago, 6; New York, 2.

American Association.

At St. Paul, 1; Kansas City, 3. At Louisville, 2; Columbus, 1. At Indianapolis, 0; Toledo, 7. Second game—Indianapolis, 0; Toledo, 5. At Minneapolis, 1; Milwaukee, 0. Second game—Minneapolis, 5; Milwaukee, 0.

Western League.

At Lincoln, 2; Pueblo, 3. At Omaha, 1; Wichita, 0. At Sioux City, 1; Denver, 4. At Des Moines, 15; Topeka, 3.

Three I League.

At Peoria, 4; Dubuque, 1. At Springfield, 4; Davenport, 3. At Decatur, 4; Cedar Rapids, 0. At Bloomington, 1; Rock Island, 7.

GRAIN AND PROVISION PRICES

Minneapolis Wheat.

Minneapolis, July 13.—Wheat—July, \$1.29%; Sept., \$1.11½; Dec., \$1.08½ @ 1.08%. On track—No. 1 hard, \$1.32%; No. 1 Northern, \$1.31%; No. 2 Northern, \$1.29%; No. 3 Northern, \$1.27% @ 1.28%.

Duluth Wheat and Flax.

Duluth, July 13.—Wheat—On track—No. 1 hard, \$1.32%; No. 1 Northern, \$1.30%; No. 2 Northern, \$1.28%; July, \$1.29%; Sept., \$1.11%. Flax—To arrive and on track, \$1.73½; July, \$1.72%; Sept., \$1.48%; Oct., \$1.41½.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

St. Paul, July 13.—Cattle—Good to choice steers, \$5.50 @ 6.50; fair to good, \$4.50 @ 5.50; good to choice cows and heifers, \$4.25 @ 5.25; veals, \$5.50 @ 6.50. Hogs—\$7.45 @ 7.65. Sheep—Wethers, \$4.25 @ 4.75; yearlings, \$5.50 @ 6.00; lambs, \$6.00 @ 7.50; spring lambs, \$7.50 @ 8.50.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Chicago, July 13.—Wheat—July, \$1.20; Sept., \$1.10%; Dec., \$1.08%; May, \$1.11½ @ 1.11%. Corn—July, 72½%; Sept., 67½%; Dec., 57½%; May, 57½%. Oats—July, 53½%; Sept., 49%; Dec., 43½%. Pork—July, \$20.62½%; Sept., \$20.75 @ 20.77½%; Jan., \$17.90. Butter—Creameries, 22½@26%; dairies, 20@23½%. Eggs—18@21c. Poultry—Turkeys, 14c; chickens, 14c; spring, 20c.

Chicago Union Stock Yards.

Chicago, July 13.—Beef—Beeves, \$4.70 @ 7.40; Texas steers, \$4.50 @ 6.00; Western steers, \$4.75 @ 6.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.30 @ 6.10; calves, \$5.50 @ 8.25. Hogs—Light, \$7.25 @ 7.85; mixed, \$7.35 @ 8.05; heavy, \$7.40 @ 8.10; rough, \$7.40 @ 7.60; heavy, \$7.40 @ 8.10; sheep—Native, \$2.75 @ 4.90; year